IDAHO DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH & WELFARE

Influenza Surveillance FINAL 2013-2014 Season Update*
Week ending: 5/17/2014 CDC MMWR week: 20

Synopsis

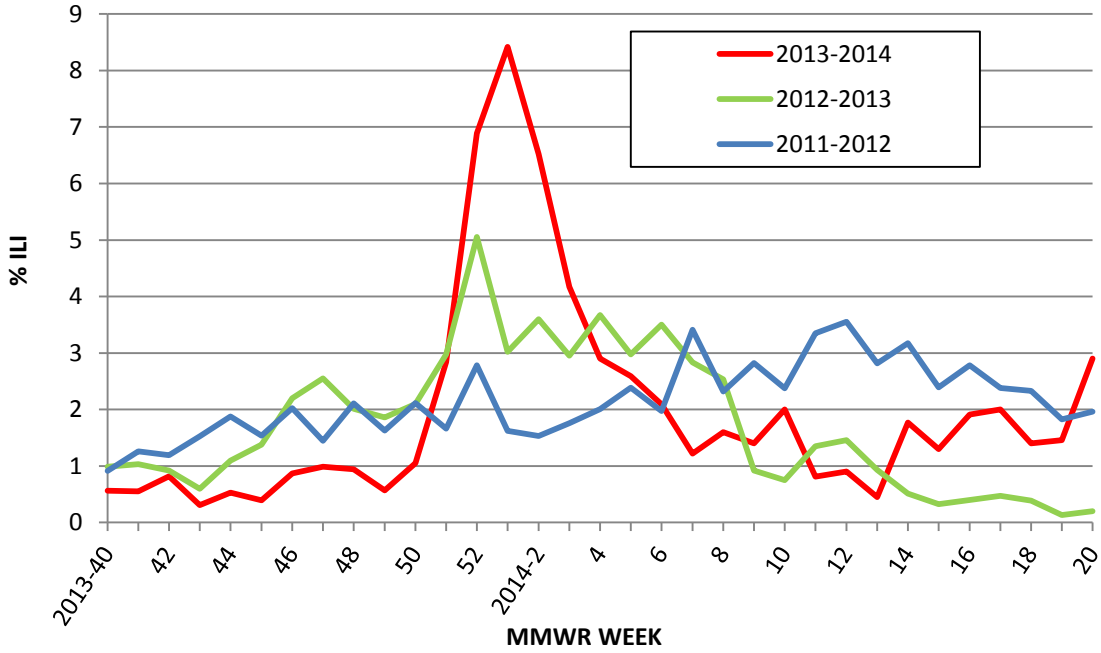
- The 2013–2014 influenza surveillance season (MMWR week 2013-40 [week ending 10/5/2013] to MMWR week 2014-20 [week ending 5/17/2014]) is over.
- Influenza-like illness (ILI) began to rise during the first week of December, 2013 (MMWR week 2013-49), with the seasonal peak occurring during the first week of 2014 (MMWR week 2014-01). ILI activity diminished significantly by mid-February. A second small wave of ILI activity was detected during the last few weeks of May, 2014 (MMWR weeks 2014-19 through 2014-21) due to influenza B infections.
- During the season 578 specimens were tested by the Idaho Bureau of Laboratories (IBL); of those 411 (71%) were positive for influenza A or B.
- Influenza A 2009 (H1N1) infections predominated during the 2013-2014 influenza season.
- 19 influenza-associated deaths were reported in Idaho this season.

Outpatient Surveillance Data

Data on outpatient visits to health care providers for ILI are collected through the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention's (CDC) U.S. Outpatient Influenza-like Illness Surveillance Network (ILINet). ILI is defined as fever (temperature of 100°F [37.8°C] or greater) and a cough and/or a sore throat without a KNOWN cause other than influenza. A small number of healthcare sites from every state, including Idaho, provide weekly situational awareness on the geographic distribution and level of influenza activity. Data collected include the total number of patients seen for any reason, and the number of those patients specifically seen for ILI. Information is reported by age group (0–4 years, 5–24 years, 25–49 years, 50–64 years, and ≥ 65 years). The percentage of weekly visits to Idaho ILINet providers for ILI during the 2013–2014 influenza season (all ages) are compared with weekly visits during the 2011–2012 and 2012–2013 influenza seasons in Figure 1. ILI began to rise during week 50 of 2013, continuing to rise until the first week of

2014. A small second wave of ILI activity was also noted during the last few weeks of the 2013-2014 season (the last two weeks of May, 2014) due to influenza B.

Figure 1. Percentage of visits for ILI reported by participants of the U.S. Outpatient ILI Surveillance Network—Idaho, 2013-14 and selected previous influenza seasons



Visit http://www.cdc.gov/flu/weekly/overview.htm to learn more about ILINet.

Laboratory Data

From 9/29/2013 to 5/17/2014 (MMWR weeks 2013-40 to 2014-20) IBL reported results on 578 respiratory specimens; 411 (71%) were positive for influenza; 398 (96.6%) were influenza A 2009 (H1N1), 1 (0.2%) was influenza A (H3), and 12 (3.4%) were influenza B. Thirty-three of the 398 influenza A 2009 (H1N1) viruses were sent to CDC for further evaluation. 100% were determined to be Influenza A/CALIFORNIA/07/2009-LIKE(H1N1)pdm09, which is covered by the 2013-2014 influenza vaccine. The one influenza A(H3) virus detected by IBL was sent to CDC for further evaluation and determined to be Influenza A/TEXAS/50/2012-LIKE (H3N2) GP, which is covered by the 2013-2014 influenza vaccine. Eleven of 12 influenza B viruses were sent to CDC for further characterization: 4/11 (36%) were B/MASSACHUSETTS/02/2012-LIKE and 7/11 (63.6%) were B/BRISBANE/60/2008-LIKE; B/MASSACHUSETTS/02/2012-LIKE viruses are

covered by components of the trivalent vaccine, while both influenza B viruses are covered by components in the quadrivalent vaccine. Details on the number and type of influenza viruses detected, as well as the percent of specimens testing positive, by test report week, are shown in Figure 2. A small increase in influenza B virus isolates was detected by IBL at the end of the traditional influenza season.

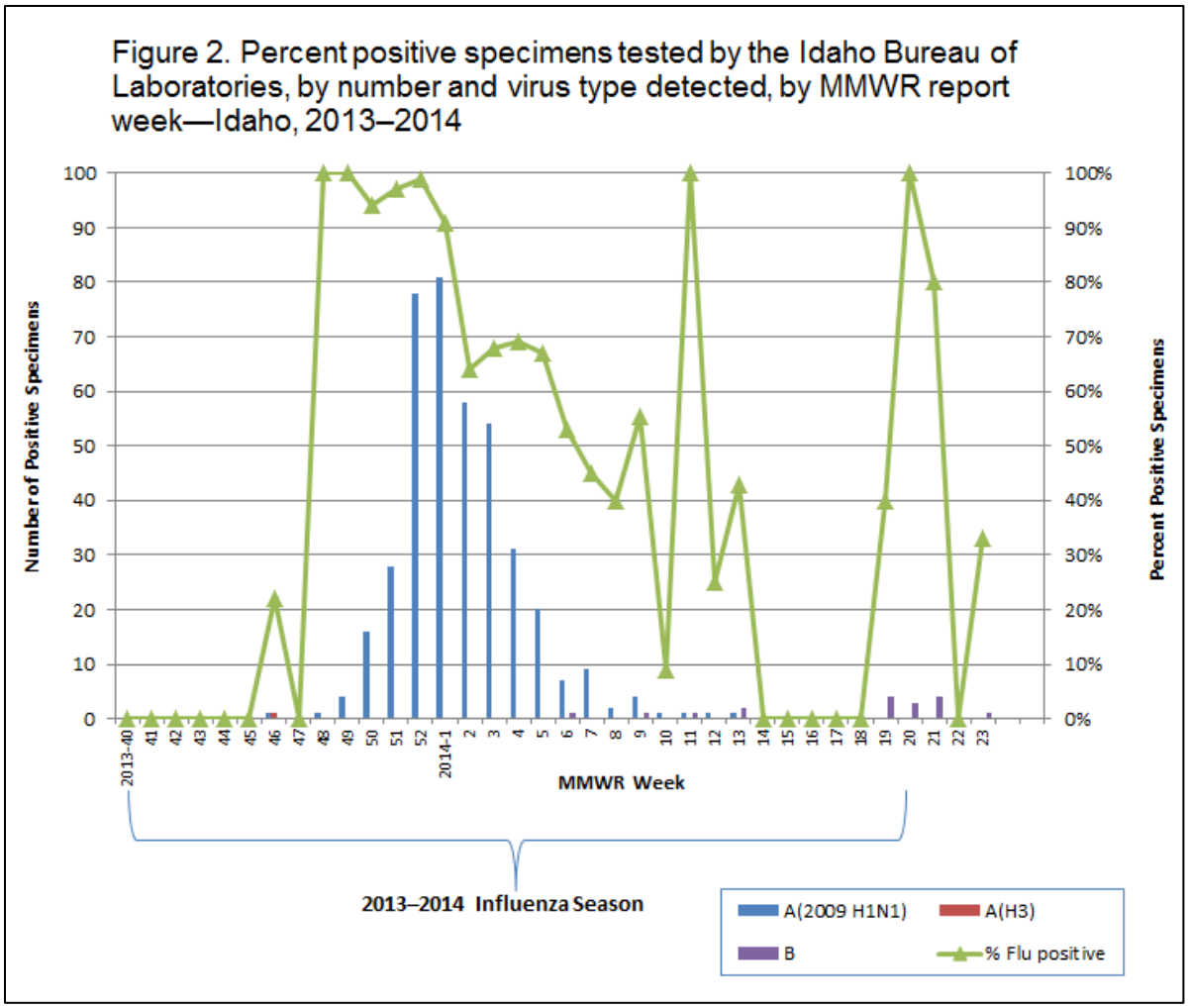


Figure 2. Percent positive specimens tested by the Idaho Bureau of Laboratories, by number and virus type detected, by MMWR report week—Idaho, 2013–2014

Mortality Data

Information regarding influenza-associated deaths is reviewed weekly during the influenza season. The number and age groups affected provide information on populations most severely affected. Only deaths occurring in Idaho are reported in Table 1; data include deaths in Idaho residents and non-residents. Deaths in Idaho residents occurring while out-of-state are not shown here. Data shown in Table 1 may differ from statistics based on Idaho resident records, data based on underlying cause of death only, and data based on calendar year. Deaths are considered influenza-related based on ICD coding for Influenza in Part I and Part II on the Death Certificate. Influenza may have been the underlying

cause of death or contributed to death. Table 2 lists the number of Idaho deaths recorded during recent past influenza seasons.

Table 1. Influenza-related deaths occurring in Idaho during the 2013-2014 influenza season, by age group, and public health district of residence

Residence	Total	Age		
		<18 yrs	18-49 yrs	50+ yrs
Panhandle Health District (PHD-1)	4	-	-	4
North Central Health District (PHD-2)	-	-	-	-
Southwest District Health (PHD-3)	2	-	-	2
Central District Health Department (PHD-4)	1	-	1	-
South Central Public Health (PHD-5)	3	-	-	3
Southeastern Idaho Public Health (PHD-6)	3	-	-	3
Eastern Idaho Public Health District (PHD-7)	4	-	-	4
Non-resident	2	-	-	2
Total	19	-	1	18

Source: Bureau of Vital Records and Health Statistics, Idaho Department of Health and Welfare
Link to Idaho Public Health Districts: http://www.healthandwelfare.idaho.gov/?TabId=97

Table 2. Influenza-associated death counts, by past influenza seasons—Idaho, 2009 through 2013

Influenza season	Influenza-associated deaths
2012–2013	35
2011–2012	5
2010–2011	21
2009–2010	22

This page is generated by the Idaho Department of Health and Welfare Bureau of Communicable Disease Prevention, and is updated regularly during the traditional influenza season. Additional postings might occur during an unusually early, late, or prolonged season.